The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,659.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or carted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CHALDEA, 1,433 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. Lewis, R. N. R. will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 21st August 1873, at 4 P.M.

August 1873.		September 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave Negapatam	3
,, Ratnagherry for Moria		,, Madras	5
,, Bay	22	,, Coconada	7
,, Car-war	23	,, Vizagapatam	8
,, Cochin for Narrakal	27	,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Alleppy	27	,, Gopaulpore	9
,, Tuticorin	29	,, False Point	10
,, Colombo	30	Arrive CALCUTTA	12
,, Galle	31		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1873, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, the Steamers will however call at these ports, weather permitting. Passengers for the Neilgherries can be landed at Narakal, six miles north of Cochin whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GHADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. Hees, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

August 1873.		Sept. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	17
,, Kurrachee	31	,, Fao	17
,, Guadur ..... Sept.	1	,, Bushire	19
,, Muscat	3	,, Bahrein	19
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Linga	24
,, Linga	7	,, Bunder Abbas	26
,, Bushire	9	,, Muscat	29
,, Kuweit	11	,, Guadur	30
,, Fao	11		Oct.
,, Mahomerah	3	,, Kurrachee	3
Arrive BUSREH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

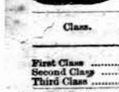
The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 20th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship PENANG, 608 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. Corson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23d August 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th August 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	1 8	1 0	0 8	1 0	1 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 8	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,320 Tons, 250 H. P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th September. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19 0
To Port Said	£33 6	£25 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 12th August 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY. (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. B. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave.

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	98	22	8	
Port Said	98	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	37	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay :—

INDIA, on MONDAY, 1st September 1873.
PERSIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st October 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

VIA CAPE TO HAVRE.

THE French Ship VILLE DE BRUXELLES, 366 Tons Register, A 1, now in her way to Bombay from the Malabar Coast, will load for Havre immediately on arrival. For Freight, &c., apply to Messrs. ED. BAUDRY & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship BRITISH SCEPTRE, Tulloch, Commander, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of FREIGHT, Orders will be granted for DELIVERY of their GOODS at the Bunders.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th August 1873.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 22nd August, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. ZAMBESI, (2,422 Tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. F. Cates, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th August 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 25th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GWALIOR, (2,341 Tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain N. Hazelwood, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 22nd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th August 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows :—

Sept.	25	South'pt'n to Calcutta	Oct.	30	South'pt'n to Bombay
Oct.	2	,, to Bombay	Nov.	6	,, to Calcutta
,,	9	,, to Calcutta	,,	13	,, to Bombay
,,	16	,, to Bombay	,,	20	,, to Calcutta
,,	23	,, to Calcutta	,,	27	,, to Bombay
			Dec.	4	,, to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steam-ship CARADOC, arrived from LONDON, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. M'EN. S'E and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 7, 8¼, and 9 lbs.
4 Cases Bengal India Stitch Prints.
2 ,, Porcelain Table Ornament.
1 ,, Bohemian Rich G R Flower Vases.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th August 1873.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO., 40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

AS AT 1—1001-46—34 Bales Brown Paper.
A few Pieces of Woollen Cloth.
A quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods, Scarfs, Dhoties, Silk Bengal Doogties, Ksn de Cobume, &c., &c.
By order of the German Consul, the Effects of Mr. W. Frohlich, deceased :
Wearing Apparels, &c., &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 20th August 1873.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Brougham, an Office Shigram, &c., at No. 88, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the whole and valuable Household Furniture Carriage, &c., the Property of H. W. Vidal, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 20th August 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, Marine Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

The 545 Shares in the East India Bank advertised to be SOLD on SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, by order of N. A. Wadia Esq., Official Liquidator of the Eastern Financial Association has been withdrawn for the present.

SALE of IRON BARGES, of Iron Steam Barge LILY, and of Two Steam Cranes.

On SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Moody Bay, to close partnership account.

8 Iron Barges, respectively registered under Nos. 3610, 3611 3612, 3614 3615, 3617, 3618, and 3619, all of the burthen of 100 tons, and admeasuring 83 1-3rd feet in length, 20 feet in breadth, and 6 feet in depth, together with all the stores that each of them may have on board at the time of sale.

1 Iron Steam Barge Lily, of 15-horse power, registered under No. 2491, and of 81 tons burthen, and admeasuring 80¾ feet in length, 18 feet 5 in breadth, and 7½ feet in depth, together with all the stores that may be on board at the time of sale.

Also 2 Steam Cranes, with their prospective fittings, now lying at Frere Bunder.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th August 1873.

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES,

Containing Inkstand, Pentray, &c.,	
No. 3	Rs. 35 0
Leathern Cover for ditto	15 8

CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES.

Fitted with Stationery, Blotting Book, Inkstand, Pentray, &c., No. 2	Rs. 50 0
Ditto ditto With Extra Tray	55 0
Leathern Cover for the above	14 0
Ditto ditto ditto No. 3	60 0
Ditto ditto with Extra Tray	65 0
Leathern Cover for ditto	15 0

ALLEN'S 14-INCH REGISTERED DESPATCH BOX,

Of best Morocco Leather, brass bound, fitted with 2 Bostonite Tablets, Stationery, Penknife, Pencil, Ivory Rule, Paper Knife, &c., and Spring Inkstand, and Stamp Box, with Patent Spring Lock.

Price Nett Cash	Rs. 95 0
TOURIST WRITING CASES of Morocco Leather, folding with Blotting Book, Tablet, Spring Ink, &c	22 8
DITTO DITTO RUSSIA, with 8 pockets, specially labelled for Addresses, Memoranda, &c., &c.	30 0
WALNUT WOOD OFFICE STATIONERY CABINETS, Foolscap size, with spaces for Paper and Envelopes, with lid	25 0
Ditto Ditto Double-sided without lid.	15 0
JAPANNED TIN STATIONERY RACKS	12 8
DITTO DITTO with Cover and Lock	22 0
A. B. C. DESPATCH BOX in Morocco Leather, containing also Paper and Envelopes, Inkstand, Blotting Book, &c., with fall front, and good Lock	35 0

Stationery of all Descriptions.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at Rs. 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 32 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Ox Crows.
Small's English Bellows.
Fire Cloths.
Rollers, Skins.
Handling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

There will be NO SHOOTING at Colaba THIS EVENING, Birds not being procurable.

W. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary.

WANTED, the following three Numbers of Chesson and Woodhall's BOMBAY MISCELLANY :—August and September 1863, February 1864.—Apply to the Manager of this Paper.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Institution will be held at its Hall, No. 7, Hornby Row, on TUESDAY, the 26th current, at half-past 4 P.M. The presence of the Life Governors, Members, and Subscribers of the Institution is requested thereat.

MUNCHERJEE M. BHOWNUGRIA,
Honorary Secretary.

Alex. N. G. E. Inst., 19th August 1873.

CIGARS.

THE EUROPEAN COMPANY'S "INDIAN BAVANNAHS" are supplied to 148 Regimental Messes, Clubs and Hotels, and are acknowledged by Connoisseurs to possess

"*a fuller and better flavour than ordinary Manillas.*"

Delivery *direct* to any Railway Station.
Samples and Price Lists free on application to
GEO. DARTNELL & Co., Pondicherry.

THE DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST.

As recommended in "Medical Hints for the Districts," 13 by 7½ by 6 inches.

With Leather Cover, Rs. 85.
Without do. do. Rs. 75.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MANILLA CIGARS, No. 2.

A very fine Parcel has just been imported by the Undersigned.

"They are superb." *Letter from Political Agent received* 10-8-73.

In Boxes of 100.....Rs. 8 per Box.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FINE OLD PALE COGNAC.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have the pleasure to announce the receipt of a fresh Consignment of their celebrated

HEART LABELLED BRANDY.

Per Dozen.
Cash Rs. 27. Credit Rs. 30.

OLD PALE COGNAC,
(a spirit very superior to other brands commonly sold at same rate).
Per Dozen.
Cash Rs. 24. Credit Rs. 27.

PALE COGNAC.
Per Dozen.
Cash Rs. 18. Credit Rs. 21.

The admitted superiority of these fine Spirits renders further recommendation needless, than the mere statement that they are fully equal to former supplies.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

CROQUET SET WANTED.

WANTED, a good CROQUET SET. Address, stating price and other particulars, "C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

ROWLAND and CO.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO

MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co. 1st JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTURERS, NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. respectfully inform the PUBLIC and GENTRY of BOMBAY that all ORDERS entrusted to them are executed with first-class material and workmanship.

Gentlemen's Porpoise Skin Elastic Boots	Rs. 14
Regulation Hessian Enamel Boots	,, 25
Do. Patent Hyde Boots	,, 30

Constituents will find the above Establishment cheaper than any other House.

Price List forwarded, post-free, on application.

All Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WINES, and SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY and CO., WINE MERCHANTS, ADELPHI, LONDON,

Having closed their Indian AGENCIES and decided to Ship ONLY TO THE TRADE,

and no longer to Consign for Sale upon THEIR OWN ACCOUNT, or to ship to PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS, are prepared to execute TRADE ORDERS upon very favourable terms.

PRICED LISTS and every information UPON APPLICATION.

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits will in future be protected by a

PATENT TRADE MARK CAPSULE, duly registered, bearing their signature.

Trial Shipments are suggested.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimation of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN, IMPORTERS OF OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS FROM THE FIRST ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

FISH.—Anchovy, Caviare, Cod Roe, Crab, Eels, Haddock, Herrings, Lampreys, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Sprats, Trout, Turbot and Whitebait.

GAME AND POULTRY.—Duck and Peas, Fowl, Grouse, Hare, Partridge, Pheasant, Rabbit, and Venison.

GOOSE LIVER, ENTIRE (Foie Gras au Natural). Supplies a very fine entree, at present largely used at the best Tables.

FRENCH PATES.—D'Allouettes, Becasses, Becassines, Cailles, Foie de Canard, Foie Gras, Grives, Lievre, Palombe, Perdreaux, Pigeon, et Volaile.

POTTED FISH.—Anchovy, Bloater, Crab, Lobster, and Salmon.

POTTED MEATS.—Beef, Ham, Strasburg, and Tongue.

YORKSHIRE PIES.—Game, Pork, and Veal, and Ham.

SAUSAGES.—Bologna, Oxford, and Truffled.

SOUPS.—Hare, Hotch Potch, Jullienne, Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Vegetable, &c.

MEAT ESSENCES.—Beef, Chicken, and Mutton.

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS.—Beef, Lamb, Mutton and Veal.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.—Artichoke, Asparagus, Beans, Carrots, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.—Sante, Sante Surfin, and Vanille.

FRUITS.—Crystallized, Brandied, and in Syrup.

TART FRUITS.—Apple, Apricot, Cherry, Branberry, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Rhubarb, &c.

FRUIT, JAMS AND JELLIES.—Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, &c.

MARMALADES.—Orange and Quince.

BOTTLED JELLIES.—Calf's Foot, Lemon, Madeira, Noyeau, Orange and Punch, in Pints and Quarts.

PICKLES.—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chow Chow, Gherkin, Imperial Hot, Mixed, Onion, Oriental, Piccalilli, and Walnut.

FISH SAUCES.—Anchovy, Lobster, Oyster, Shrimp, and Soy.

COOKING & TABLE SAUCES.—Beef Steak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, King of Oudh, Madras Cayenne, Mogul, Reading, Royal Osborne, Sir Robert Peel, Soho, Soyer's Sultana, Tomata, &c., &c.

HOUSEHOLD STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL FOR SACCHARO-CIRETTINE AND COLLECTION OF VEGETABLE PRINCIPLES, ELEMENTARY SUBSTANCES, &c.

CATALOGUES AND PRICE-LISTS FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MONSOON GOODS.

BY APPOINTMENT,

BADHAM AND COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRTMAKERS, and GENERAL OUTFITTERS, &c., &c.

A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

LADIES' AND GENT'S SILK UMBRELLAS.

A LARGE STOCK OF COATINGS AND TROWSERINGS IN EVERY VARIETY OF MATERIAL.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent post-free on application.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION OF

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY ALWAYS IN STOCK.

ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED PER "OVERLAND MAIL" STEAMERS.

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

"RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER."

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HOTELS.

BYCULLA HOTEL, (BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS and CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden

Visitors arriving by train should book for

BYCULLA STATION,

and NOT for Bores Bunder.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

F. ROWLAND,

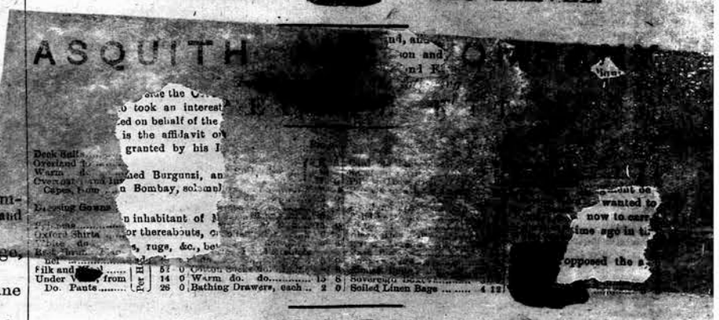
CONTRACTOR FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY, SADDLERY, AND HARNESS, CAVALRY, INFANTRY, AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS, &c., &c.,

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LEATHER MACHINE BANDS, FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS MADE TO ORDER. LEATHER and MATERIALS for REPAIRS of HORSE ARTILLERY and CAVALRY EQUIPMENTS SUPPLIED to REGIMENTAL OFFICERS at MODERATE RATES.

VERY IMPORTANT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS

OR THOSE ABOUT TO TRAVEL.



23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

ARE CLEARING OUT last Season's SILKS at HALF PRICE.

Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

TO MERCHANTS, SHIPMASTERS, AND OTHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to undertake the following on moderate terms, viz. :—

ANY WORK in connection with ACCOUNTS kept by DOUBLE or SINGLE ENTRY.

CORRESPONDENCE in ENGLISH and TWO FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

H. LEWIS.

Address—
18, Marine Street, Fort.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY OFFICE—30, Meadow Street.

DIRECTORS.

R. A. Dallas, Esq. LL.D. (Messrs. Dallas and Lynch).
George F. Henry, Esq. (Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co).
H. W. Payne, Esq. (Solicitor).

AT the Annual Meeting of the Proprietors held at the London Tavern, on the 29th April 1873, The New Assurances effected during the past year were for £251,900, producing a New Premium Income of £8,530.

The result of the valuation, made on the strictest principles, was a Bonus distributed of £1 per cent. per annum as an addition to the whole life participating Policies, equivalent to a percentage varying from 23 to 50 per cent. of the premium paid, and an additional 20 per cent. to the shareholders' fund.

Reports and copies of the Accounts may be had on application.

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ROBERT NASMYTH, late of Edinburgh, a Surgeon Dentist and a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, a cessati, died on the 12th day of May last, at Edinburgh, aforesaid, and Letters of Administration (with the Extract Registered Deed of Trust Disposition and Settlement annexed) of his Estate and Effects were, on the 16th day of July 1873, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to THOMAS HENRY MOORE, Esquire, a partner in the Firm of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell, & Co., of Bombay, Europeans Merchants, as Attorney to Louisa Brown Nasmyth, Robert Burt Rankin, and Thomas Rankin, Trustees and Executors of the said Robert Nasmyth under his Trust Disposition and Settlement, dated 29th December 1868. All persons having any Claims against the Estate of the said Robert Nasmyth are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims, in writing, within one month from the date hereof to the said THOMAS HENRY MOORE, at the Office of Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell, & Co., in Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, at the expiration of which period he will remit the Assets of the Estate of the said Robert Nasmyth, deceased, to the Executors in Edinburgh, and no Claims sent in subsequently will be recognized.—Dated this 8th day of August 1873.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Attorneys to Mr. Thomas Henry Moore, the Administrator.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Caution to the Public.

Whereas several miserable

COUNTERFEITS of MURRAY AND LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

Are offered for Sale in the Bombay Market the Public are hereby Cautioned against PURCHASING THE SAME.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 19TH AUGUST 1873.

The rates of Exchange on London is weaker for Bank Bills, but the rates for Credit and Documentary Paper remain the same.

In Government Securities there is little doing at our quotations.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10 5/8d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 13/16d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10 7/16d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10 19/32d. to ½d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 10 3/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞.
Do demand 100 1/16

On Madras 30 days' sight 99½
Do. demand 100 1/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 298.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	111½
Four & half per cent.	103½ to ¾
Four per cent.	104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1865-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Bonds Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 1?1) per Bond	115.

Rates of Discount at New Bank of Bombay—	
Loans on Government Paper on demand	4½ per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise	7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.	7½ ,,
Bank Bills	6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper	8½ ,,

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, [illegible]	Rs. 10-3-6
Carolus	220
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	224½
Bar Silver	59½ to 60¼
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 ozs. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY, 19TH AUGUST 1873.

SCARCELY anything doing. Rate by steamer to Liverpool £2-10-0 to £2-12-6. The ship Sir Charles Napier has nearly completed her loading at £2-8-9 and will sail in a few days.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ships.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s. 9d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 3s. 0d.
	Myrabolams	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Coir bills	£0 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.

Overland Steamers—

Venice	£2 10s. 0d.
Trieste	£2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
Havre Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat £2 10s. 0d.; Seeds £2 10s. 0d.; Cotton £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6.
China	Steamer Cotton Rs. 22 per ton; ,, Opium Rs. 25 to 30 per chest; Sailing Ships Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius	Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 19TH AUGUST 1873.

DEMAND for Colaba Land shares continues. Bank of Bombay and Spinning shares steady. Press shares continue dull.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal Value	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
-	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	797½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	270
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 sl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India	123
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21⅝ 3/0	p.ct.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	19⅜ 1/0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	18 10/2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19⅝ 3/1	do.	Do. New Shares	.....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,495
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	85
750	2,000	200	p.a.	Mazagon Land	825
1,000	1, 0	all	150	p.a. Port Canning Land Company, Limited	400

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

500	1,000	all	50	p.a. Alexandra Spinning	1,455
850	2,500	all	700	* Alliance Spinning	2,675
300	2,000	all		Bhowanuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
900	1,000	all	20	* Bombay United	1,200
1,500	150	150	25	* Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,610
750	2,000	all	200	p.a. Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jeewraj Balloo Mills	1,150
2,500	1,000	all	140	p.a. Maneckji Petit's	1,300
900	1,000	all	40	p.a. Monurjee Spinning	1,230
3.0	2,500	all	150	p.a. Oriental	3,350
820	2,500	400	216	p.a. Royal	2,325
600	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,325

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

1505	5,000	2,850	150	p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,800
200	2,000	1,100	150	do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
100	500	all	15	p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	550
250	3,000	850	Nil.		Alexandra Press Co	225
150	12,000	11,000	100	p.a.	Apollo Press Co	6,450
200	2,000	all	200	p.a.	Bombay Press Co	1,150
200	0 0	all	30	p.a.	Do New	200
350	1,000	1,000	100	p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	775
100	1,500	...	...		Carwar Company	1,200
800	1,800	all	40	*	Colaba Press Co	4,700
355	9,000	all	250	p.a.	East India Press Co	2,700
150	8,500	all	500		Fort Press Co	5,500
300	2,000	1,800	75	p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	400
300	1,0 0	all	200	p.a.	Fresct Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	228	p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co	2,150
250	5,000	1,467	75	p.a.	Imperial Press Co	825
200	400	350	42½	p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	700
120	2,500	all	250	p.a.	Princeof Wales Press	2,100
300	1,000	all	...		Sassoon's Press Co	650
400	850	750	135	p.a.	Scinde Press Co	450
100	1,000	750	...		Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85		Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	350	all	4	p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	..	...	...		Volkart United Press Co.	975

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.			
.....	95	19½	---	Bank o' China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There has been no change in the state of the market, and prices as a rule are barely maintained. Importers are steady, and refuse to sell except at current prices, as the stocks ready on the spot are by no means large. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

753	pieces	Grey Jaconets	40 in. 20 yds. 2½ lbs.	Rs.	2 2 6
1,500	,,	,, Madapolams	32 in. 24 yds. 3 lbs.	,,	2 2 6
1,000	,,	,, Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,,	4 4 0
300	,,	N. G. P. (L. c.)	32 in. 24 yds.	,,	3 14 0
450	,,	T. Red Prints	24 in. 28 yds.	,,	8 2 0
400	,,	P. Gowns (fine)	40 in. 20 yds.	,,	2 10 0
300	,,	Whites Mulls	40 in. 20 yds.	,,	2 6 0
300	,,	,,	40 in. 20 yds.	,,	2 9 0
300	,,	,,	40 in 20 yds.	,,	2 12 0
300	,,	,,	40 in. 20 yds.	,,	2 15 0

COTTON.

The public telegrams of the 18th report the Liverpool Cotton Market as closing dull and unchanged, the sales of the day amounting to 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were of Surat. The Manchester Market also is dull, but no quotations are given. The market here was very dull yesterday, and almost nothing was done on European account. Our yesterday's quotations are therefore quite unaltered.

YARNS.

The market for all kinds of Grey is very quiet, and there is no demand at current values.

METALS.

No sales have come to our notice.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
19	Galelei	Allen	Bushire.
	Fathe Sultan	Nacoda	Rangoon via Negapatam.

The ship Woodburn, Hartnel, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12·9 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.

August.	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloud by day (10 = whole sky).	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Wind. Movement in 24 hours.	Rain Gauge 41 feet above the Ground.
	In.	O	O	O			O	O		Mls	In.
11	29·808	80·0	76·7	75·5	·863	6·4	82·8	74·9	SW, SSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW.	457	0·20
12	·862	80·8	76·4	74·5	·821	7·4	83·0	75·7	WSW, W, WSW, W.	393	0·00
13	·836	80·0	76·3	75·0	·849	7·0	82·7	77·9	W, WSW, W.	419	0·00
14	·818	81·6	76·9	75·1	·811	4·4	81·9	77·9	WSW.	388	0·00
15	·829	81·7	76·8	74·6	·794	5·8	85·7	77·7	WSW, W, NW, W, WSW, W.	290	0·03
16	·829	82·1	76·6	74·5	·784	4·0	86·2	77·2	W, WSW, W.	326	0·00
17	·798	80·1	75·6	73·8	·812	7·6	83·6	77·7	W, WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.	327	0·14

Fall of Rain during the Week ..... 0·37
Registered between 1st January and 19th ..... gained. ..... 30·31
Total Fall of Rain between 1st ..... 30·68

DAILY IN[illegible]

[illegible] reference to the invention of [illegible] times with reference to the [illegible] and larger armies. Men will always [illegible] on which they can lay their [illegible] misgivings in any [illegible] Essentially Sumaoodeen ; 5 hogsheads port wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Caiadoc, 50 casks cement, W. Nicol & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gresham, 40 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sebille.

British Sceptre, 54 bales paper, H. Clason & Co. ; 8 bales wall paper, Tyabjee Abdoolally & Co. ; 8 hogsheads sherry, Jamsetjee Norowjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Ocean, 50 cases bitters, Ardaseer Cursetjee Dady & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 60 cases brandy, Bouneville and Sebille.

India (s), 48 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—18TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

William Woodbury, 114 bags linseed, Campbell Mitchell & Co. ; 135 bales old gunnies, and 35 bales rope pieces, M. Nuthoo.

Wimbledon (s), 21 bales hides, C. Ebram ; 25 bales [wool] Hassanbhola Daya ; 125 bales wool, H. Vussonjee and V. Dewchund, 1 bale wool, Nebraz Motomdass ; 55 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co. ; 77 bales cotton, Pestonjee Nusserwanjee ; 114 bales cotton, P. Luckmedass ; 170 bales cotton, G. Kattaw & Co. ; 75 bales cotton, Aspaj Mooljee ; 32 bales cotton ; R. Luckumsey ; 128 bales cotton, B. Luckmichund ; 20 bales wool, J. Cursondass ; 95 bundles ambabuldee, 13 bundles nux vomica, and 290 bundles gall, Mooljee Pitamber ; 55 bales wool, C. Govindjee ; 30 chests tea, M. Walker ; 38 bales cotton, H. Macanram ; 61 dales cotton, G. Jagopali.

FOR LONDON.

Zambesi (s), 6 bales hides and 20 bundles E. tusk, Abdoolrymon Ahmed ; 67 pieces E. tusk, A. Khungar ; 361 pieces E. tusk, Venichund Jayradass ; 156 pieces and 1 bundle E. tusk, Jairam Damodar.

FOR TRIESTE.

India (s), 100 bales cotton, H. Preiswerck & Co.

FOR GENOA.

India (s), 36 packages coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

India (s), 97 bags coffee, Volkart Brothers ; 400 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Irdia (s), 6 bales hides, S. M Abdool Latiff.

FOR PORT SAID.

India (s), 1 bale hide, S. M. Abdool Latiff.

FOR SUEZ.

Zambesi (s), 1 bundle Silk, Behrend Brothers.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 18.

McGowan, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Kamptee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India, Aug.* 16.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Capt F A Wilson, Guardian and Tutor to H H the Nawab of Joorah, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No 1851 G, dated 1st Aug 1873, on the 25th July 1873, making over charge of his duties on that date to Lt E L Durand, 3rd Asst Agent, Gov'r Genl for Central India, in accordance with Notification No 1892 G of 1st Aug 1873.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Major C K M Walter, Offg Political Agent, Marwar, availed himself of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No 1090 G, dated 28th July 1873, on the forenoon of the 30th July 1873.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Maj God'in-Austen, Depy Supt, in charge No 6, Khasia and Garo Hills, Topographical Survey, is allowed one month's preparatory leave from the date on which he may make over charge of his Office.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr R B Flindell, a Supt of the 3rd grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 23 July 1873.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The Money Order Office at Tura, in the Garo Hills, under the Government of Bengal, closed by this Office Circular No 159, dated 3rd January 1873, will be re-opened for business from the 1st proximo ; Money Orders can be drawn upon Tura from that date.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Special Branch.

Lt R C Hart, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, appointed to the Special Branch, Military Works, in Notification No 99 of the 5th instant, by the Inspr General of Military Works, is posted to the 6th Circle, Military Works.

Lt R C Hart, R E, appointed to the Military Works Branch, in Government of India, P W Dept Notification No 563, dated 2nd August 1873, is posted to the Special Branch, Military Works.

Mr W H Johnson, Asst Engr, 1st grade, officiated as Ex Engr of the Umballah Division from the 10th May to 1st July 1873.

Capt M A Alves, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Military Works, is transferred to the 5th Circle, Military Works.

Capt T C Manderson, R E, Ex Engr, 5th Circle, Military Works, is transferred to special Branch, Military Works.

1st CIRCLE.

Ensign B D Hayes, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, took over charge of the Fort William Division, from Major W R Tucker, R E, on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

5th CIRCLE.

Lt F B Grant D'Aguilar, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, reported his arrival in the Dugshai Division on the 1st instant before noon.

Capt Manderson, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, assumed charge of the Peshawur Division, Special Mily Works, on the 5th inst before noon.

NOTICE.

The Myanoung District is in future to be designated the Henzada District. All letters, &c, for the head quarters to be addressed to Henzada.

Letters, &c, for the Asst Commsr, Myanoung, to be addressed to Myanoung, and for the Asst Commsr, Tharawaddee, to Mengyee.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J M Fearn, appointed by Government of India Notification No 42?, dated 20th June 1873, as Temporary Supervisor, 1st grade, to this District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is posted to the Sambur Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 24th July 1873.

Mr W H Lewis, appointed by Government of India Notification No 485, dated 22nd July 1873, as Supervisor, 1st grade, on probation, to this District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, reported himself at Agra on the 1st Aug 1873, and was posted to the Jeypore Divis on, which he joined on the forenoon of the 2nd instant.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J H Corbett, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Kotree Division, Lower Scinde District, is granted twenty-five days' privilege leave from the date he may avail himself of it.

Referring to Government of India, P W Dept Notification No 765, of 2nd inst, Messrs A Rhodes, and J C Jowett, Asst Engrs, 1st grade, reported their arrivals at Mooltan on the forenoons of the 29th and 30th ult, and are posted to the Mooltan and Upper Scinde Districts, respectively.

Mr H Sheban is appointed a Temporary Overseer, 1st grade, with effect from the 4th instant, and is posted to the Lower Scinde District.

Messrs T H Swan, Temporary Sub-Engr, 1st grade, and W C Schmidt, Temporary Overseer, 1st grade, are permitted to resign their appointments.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

Serjeant W Robinson, Overseer, 1st grade, is transferred, for the benefit of the public service, from the Bukralla Division of the Rawulpindi District to the Ravee Section.

Mr Asst Engr G E Thomas returned to duty from the one month's privilege leave, granted by Notification No. 38, dated 19th April 873, on the forenoon of the 1st Aug 1873.

With reference to Notification No. 77, dated 19th July 1873, granting Mr Asst Engr W Hosey two month's privilege leave ; this officer availed himself of this leave on the forenoon of the 2nd Aug 1873.

With reference to Notification No. 68, dated 8th July, granting Mr Asst T J E Spring one month's privilege leave ; this leave will have effect from the 15th Oct next, and not from 15th Sept 1873, or such subsequent date as stated therein.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

Appointment in the Post Office Department made by the Director General of the Post Office :—

General Provinces.

Mr W H McGowan has been appointed to officiate as Chief Inspector of Post Offices in the Central Provinces.

Bombay.

Mr D L Nicker has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices, Khandeish Division.

Mr V M Cabral has been appointed as Deputy Post Master, Bombay.

Mr. J. H Bedford has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices Poona Division.

Mr M F Ingle has been appointed to officiate as Marine Officer.

Mr L G Wait has been appointed to officiate as Marine Officer.

Mr J Gardiner has been appointed as Post Master, Poona.

Mr Babajee Suddoba has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices, Ahmednuggur Division.

Mr W Fotts has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices, Konkan Division.

Mr Sitaram Balkrishna has been appointed as Superintendent, Bombay Post Office.

Mr F D L Williams has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices, Kutch Division.

Mr Cowasjee Jamsetjee has been appointed to officiate as Inspector of Post Offices, Kutch Division.

Mr J Cornwall has been appointed as Assistant Inspector Railway Travelling Post Office.

Punjab.

Mr W Hine has been appointed as Post Master of Peshawur.

Mr J J Carty has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices, Punjab Railway Division.

Mr J Considine has been appointed as Post Master of Umritsur.

Mr W H Wooster has been appointed as Superintendent, Bullock Trains, Loodiana.

Sind and Persian Gulf.

Mr W A Hoghton has been appointed as Chief Inspector of Post Offices in Sind and Persian Gulf.

Bengal.

Mr W Alpin has been appointed as an additional Supernumerary Inspector attached to the Post Master General's Office.

Rai Deno Bandoo Mitter, Bahadur, has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices, Howrah Division.

Baboo Dwarka Narain Banerjee, has been appointed as Inspectors of Post Offices, Burdwan Division.

Mr F DeCruz has been appointed as Deputy Post Master of Calcutta.

Mr F B Cardwell has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices, Patna Division.

Baboo Soorjoo Coomar Gangooly has been appoint as Inspector of Post Offices, Upper Assam Division,

Baboo Madhab Chunder Chuckerbutty has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices, Jessore Division, on probation.

Mr J Owens has been appointed as Inspector of Post Offices, Furneah Division.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Aug. 22	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 20	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 27	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 23	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 25	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 29	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the [second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

				4 P.M.
Monday	Aug.	25	Tuesday	Nov. 4
,,	Sept.	8	,,	,, 18
,,	,,	22	,,	Dec. 2
Tuesday	Oct.	7	,,	,, 16
,,	,,	21	,,	,, 30

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.	*Supplemental dates.*
Friday ..... Aug. 29	Friday ..... Sept. 6

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails, which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. Afternoon Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N.-W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, and for Madras Presidency ; also for Ahmednuggur and Sevoor	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country,	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	(5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	(5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day ; a 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway ; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M. ; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M. ; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1 ; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	*ditto*	24	0 0
Three Months	*ditto*	14	0 0
One Month	*ditto*	5	0 0
One Week	*ditto*	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and General news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THRACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CHERRY—August 10th, at Sealkote, the wife of Surgeon W. Cherry, Army Medical Staff, of a daughter.

FANNIN—August 12th, at Kussowlie, Punjab, the wife of Surgeon John E. Fannin, Army Medical Department, of a son.

HOUSTON—August 11th, at Woodlands, Murree, Punjab, the wife of Lieutenant J. F. Huston, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

LINCOLN—August 11th, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. F. Lincoln, Civil Judge, of a daughter.

NORTH—August 12th, at Mysore, the wife of Mr. J. G. North, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BOLTON—August 12th, at Morar, Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Sloane Bolton, 109th Regiment Bombay Light Infantry.

WYLLIE—August 10th, at Augur, Arthur Stanley Robert, the infant son of Lieutenant R. J. H. Wyllie, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 12 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1873.

It afforded us much satisfaction to observe the withdrawal of the Bill in the charge of the Hon. Mr. Rogers for preventing accidents from the use of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers in the Mofussil, and its replacement by a Bill of much more extended usefulness. The Bill as it now stands not only provides for the official inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers, but insists that only competent persons shall be placed in charge of mills and factories in which steam is used. It will be remembered that about the time when Mr. Rogers' previous Bill was published, we took occasion to point out that unless the competency of the men in charge of steam boilers was insisted upon, the security that would result from mere official inspection would be insufficient to prevent disaster. We pointed out that men utterly ignorant of the properties of steam were largely employed as engineers of mills and factories by steam users, and that as a very great number of small mills were being established both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, the period when many serious disasters might occur from ignorance and incapacity on the part of the men in charge was not far off. There were certain "accidents" as they were called, which would very probably occur, which no care on the part of the official inspector could provide against, and the only safety against such accidents was to insist upon a competent engineer being employed wherever steam was used. Whether or not our objections to the first Bill prepared by the Hon. Mr. Rogers had anything to do with the preparation of the amended Bill now before the Council we are unable to say, nor do we allude to the matter as evidence of our own foresight. It is enough for us that a much more useful Bill is about to be introduced, and we trust that it will be passed without opposition. We may remind the Council that the supply of native engineers, or natives who may be expected to know something of the properties of steam, and who have chiefly been trained in the factories of the Government Dockyard, the P. and O. Company, and the Railway workshops is nearly if not quite exhausted, and that at present firemen of the meanest capacity and utterly devoid of all knowledge of mechanics, to say nothing about steam, are being placed in charge of steam boilers upon very little more than cooly wages. This fact proved the unfitness of the proprietors of such mills and factories to be the owners of steam works. As long as a mill can be kept running, no matter how shaky it may be, such owners are satisfied, and there cannot be a doubt that one of the uses of the Inspector of Steam Boilers in Bombay has been not only to prevent accidents from explosion but to save the whole machinery of the mill by carefully carrying out the purposes of the old Act and by offering the owners good advice. If the machinery of some of the Bombay mills should come down some day with a smash, it will be because such good advice has not been followed on account of the immediate expense which following the good advice would entail. The onward course of steam industry in Bombay is decidedly downward. The natives of the country are not of a mechanical turn : they can follow very faithfully what they have previously seen carried out by Englishmen, and so far as the large mills go, in which one or more Englishmen are employed, the unmechanical nature of native engineers does not much matter. It is in mills and factories where Englishmen are not employed that the dangers to be apprehended from the ignorant use of steam are likely to arise, and by far the greater majority of the steam factories in Bombay are altogether under native management. Taking these facts in connection with the other fact we have already mentioned, that the class of so-called native engineers is degenerating day by day, it was quite time for Government to step in to prevent accident to life and limb and damage to valuable property. For we would ask the native proprietors of native mills to remember, that whether Government intended to prevent the unnecessary deterioration of steam property or not, one of the effects of placing men of certified competency in charge of mills will undoubtedly be to preserve such property. Many a steam user who would become insolvent if left to himself will now have his property preserved even if he is required to give an advance of wages to a competent man to look after it. The status of the mechanical engineer was fast becoming unwisely lowered on this side of India in consequence of the wretched and utterly incompetent men who were permitted to offer their services to take charge of steam factories ; the Bill in charge of the Hon. Mr. Rogers will therefore do something to bring back the character of the efficient mechanical engineer and replace him in his proper position. In every way then the new Bill must be regarded as a blessing to an important branch of industry.

While we are quite satisfied with the principles of the Bill, we would take exception to some of its provisions :—for instance we would object strongly to placing Boiler Inspectors under Collectors of districts. The Collector would be of no assistance to the Inspectors, and would know nothing of their work. The public would scarcely be expected to feel that their interests were

COCHIN GUP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COCHIN, 8TH AUGUST.

In Native Cochin the occurrence of State ceremonies and native festivals is not unfrequent, and those who are fortunate enough to be Sirkar officials have constant opportunities of enjoying a holiday, while students in the Sirkar schools long for the days on which they can be released from their tasks. The month of August especially supplies a great number of holidays. A few days ago all the public offices were closed on the occasion of feeding three of the young princes for the first time with rice, a ceremony which takes place when they are about six months old. Avanny Avittum, which corresponds with the Cocoanut day in Bombay, was kept on the 8th instant, and many more days of idleness will still fall to the lot of officials and students during the present month, whilst early in September comes the great national festival of Anam, when the Sudras give themselves up for four days to feasting and all kinds of amusement. Superstition is the predominant characteristic of this class. The dread of contracting pollution is a great bugbear in these parts, and a Sudra thinks himself under the moral necessity of bathing if he is touched by any person or another caste or any article of dress, &c., belonging to that person. Even contact with another of his own caste is considered pollution if that other has touched any person or any thing of a particular kind since his last bath. A man who would grudge a pittance for a charity will have no hesitation to spend a large sum on religious ceremonies.

A little boy having been bitten by dogs in Napier Street, the Municipality of British Cochin have ordered a crusade against the canine race. It must be confessed that the number of half-starved, ownerless dogs is fearfully on the increase.

A sad accident occurred here on the 11th instant to an East Indian youth, William D'Cruz, aged about 17. He loaded a toy gun and fixing it erect on the ground applied a match to the touch-hole. As the discharge did not take place immediately, the lad foolishly looked into the muzzle, and just as he was doing so the gun went off, killing him on the spot.

The Cochin Sirkar spends nearly a lakh of rupees annually on roads, and yet loud complaints are heard in all directions of the miserable condition of the communications of the country. The principal road from Trichoor to the Shoranoor railway station, and upon which an enormous outlay was incurred, is in the worst possible state, passengers having to encounter the greatest difficulty and inconvenience in transit. The traffic on the line is greatly obstructed, and merchants are bitterly discontented. The Chittoor road, another most important thoroughfare, is in no better condition.

There is an old flagstaff tower in Cochin, (the remnant of the Catholic church of Santa Cruz), which escaped the Vandalism committed when the English got possession of the town. You will be surprised to learn that the fort and all the principal buildings were blown up at the time of the British occupation of the place. This tower it is proposed to convert into an office for the Master Attendant, and the premises now occupied by that functionary will be occupied by the Public Works Range Officer as an office. Public opinion is strongly against interfering with the old tower. If only as a relic of the past, it should be maintained intact, especially as it is reputed to have been the spot where the remains of the great Vasco de Gama, the discoverer of the route to India, found a temporary resting-place; but besides this, it is a serious question whether so ancient a structure which must have sustained severe shocks in the blasting that was carried on around it will stand the process of conversion into an office. The alterations are estimated to cost Rs. 2,500, a sum for which a new office can be easily built for the Range Officer. I understand that the suggestion of utilizing the tower in the manner stated emanated from Mr. Dalrymple, the Master Attendant of Madras, but I trust that in the face of the grave objections that exist, he will be induced to abandon so dangerous and unnecessary a project.

THE POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 18TH AUGUST.

"All flesh is grass," and there was a great deal of it at the Regatta on Saturday. Young ladies, who I take it are the very best *incerne*, were fluttering about the verandah of Mr. Taylor's cheerful house, which he was kind enough to lend to the Boat Club. There was a good deal of *hay* too while the sun shone, some of it looking as sprightly as if it were fine "Italian Rye" and only cut yesterday.

The first race was the "Trial Fours;" well rowed, the winning boat being a clear length and a half ahead. Then came the first three of the scratch boats. Jones (who is *so* funny) remarked, "You see that boat with old Thingummy rowing, No. 3, eh? That's the boat what's to come in somewhere; see if it don't." It did; and the joyful old grass-hopper, who is as plucky as many a youth of half his winters, came in, with the bit between his teeth, in first-rate style. Yes indeed, the boat that was snorted at as a crew of *tintinabulators* (oh my! what a word!) came in far ahead of its competitors. I wish I could say the steering was good, I do indeed. It is with tears in my fine eyes that I request—I implore—lady cox-wains *not* to emulate the festive corkscrew *all* the way! No doubt it is safe to run into the bank occasionally as if one wanted coals, but it impairs the beauty of the race.

If they *do* want a *cheque* upon the Poona *bank*, let them ask for it, and they shan't get it; but they really should not make such a run upon it, as they did on Saturday.

"Much as I love the dear Thingummies," said Jones, (who is as above), "much as I *adore* them, even my angelic temper would, I fear, give way, if I were serpentined all over the whatisname like that."

Would it not be possible for strokes to take out their coxwains *alone* (say by moonlight) and teach them to steer? I say this in the interest of the Boat Club as a *club*, not as an association of eligible and highly agreeable young men!

Badminton would pale before my ideas, and believe me, my dear Mrs. Grundy, it would be *much* nicer, how much you shall never know!

It is much easier to learn to steer in a pair oar rowed by *one* person which of course makes a pair of *Sculls*.—*Mem.*—"Skulls (sculls) should feather low, and be kept close together when the hands approach.

Nothing is so easy under these circumstances as to steer into the bank, and stay there; for how else are you to know how to avoid it?

To return to our races:—

1ST HEAT.		
1 Mansell.	1 C. Spencer.	1 Dalzell.
2 Heen.	2 urton.	2 Hamilton.
3 Corbeaux.	3 Fenton.	3 Laughton.
St. Orpen	St. Horsley.	St. Palliser.
Cox Miss Wright.	Cox. Mrs. Shuttleworth.	Cox. Miss J. Wright.

Miss Wright's boat won easily, and I particularly noticed the form of No. 3.

2ND HEAT.		
1 Marshall.	1 Trueman.	1 Kinsonan.
2 Kay.	2 Trent.	2 Tanner.
3 FitzGerald.	3 Walker.	3 J. W. Spencer.
St. Sinclor.	St. Woodland.	St. Acworth.
Cox. Mrs. Hutchinson	Cox. Miss Walker.	Cox. Miss J. Wright.

Mrs. Hutchinson's boat, beautifully steered as usual, won with ease by a couple of lengths.

3RD HEAT.		
1 Girdlestone.	1 Coddington.	1 Tickell.
2 Beale.	2 Marx.	2 Peel.
3 Batty.	3 Martin.	3 Spence.
St. Macpherson.	St. Macpherson.	St. Tollemache.
Cox. Mrs Wood.	Cox. Mrs. Hulseberg.	Cox. Mrs. Peel.

Mrs. Hulseberg's boat wound up and down the course and ended far ahead.

Miss Wood's boatload of athletes did not come to the fore, as Jones, in his disgusting way, remarked "Why the Thingummy didn't they;" but Jones knows nothing of rowing.

4TH HEAT.		
1 Stanley.	1 Wingate	1 Dalzell.
2 Fenton.	2 Hughes.	2 Hamilton.
3 Forde.	3 Covey.	3 Laughton.
St. Fletcher.	St. Joyner.	St. Palliser.
Cox. Miss McDonald	Cox. Miss Rogers.	Cox. Miss J. Wright.

Miss Wright's boat won once more in the most unexpected way.

Stroke and three completely knocked up two, with a cruelty which I really did not expect from the usually amiable three. A whole cartload of potatoes was found in this boat, supposed to have been dug up by one of the crew.

FINAL HEAT.		
1 Marshall	1 Coddington	1 Dalzell
2 Kay	2 Marx	2 Batty
3 FitzGerald	3 Martin	3 Laughton
St. Sinclor	St. Macpherson	St. Palliser
Cox. Mrs Hutchinson	Cox. Mrs Hulseberg	Cox. Miss J. Wright.

This was a remarkably exciting race and won by Mrs' Hulseberg's boat by half a length, after a capital struggle. Mrs. Hutchinson's boat came in a first rate second, and Miss Wright's a feeble third. The cause of the lamentable failure of the last boat was asserted to be the substitution of our gallant professor for the corpse of the illustrious gentleman who dug in the two previous heats.

Altogether I never knew a pleasanter Regatta than this one.

Some one (must have been a lady) had chosen four such *ducks* of prizes, and the fair coxwain of the winning boat had a larger choice than on the last Regatta. The winning crew took home the usual trophies of the pot-house, and long may they live to drink their coxwain's health, and we hope such talented drinkers will do it justice.

BOMBAY.

RAIN AT SURAT.—Up to Saturday the fall of rain registered at Surat amounted to 35 inches and 75 cents.

SATTARA LOCAL FUND.—It is in contemplation to appoint a full-timed engineer to construct Local Fund works at Sattara.

RAIN AT AHMEDABAD.—The rainfall registered at Ahmedabad up to the 13th instant amounted to 18 inches and 68 cents.

SADRA.—A correspondent writes that there is a great demand of rain at Sadra. Fever existed, and the state of public health was not good.

PERJURY.—A native woman was sentenced the other day by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad to one year's rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

LOCUSTS.—The Deputy Collector of Larkhana, Rohree, reports that locusts appeared in small numbers in the Sijawal taluks, on the 4th instant, from the west, and went towards the east without alighting on the ground.

THEFT.—A man named Babool Cosman was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a quantity of old iron, the property of one Dawoodbhoy Goolam Hoossein, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A VAGRANT.—John Shea, a European, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence and was ordered to be sent to the Government work-house.

THEFT.—James Litchford, steward on board the P. and O. Company steamship Zambesi, was charged before Mr. Cooper yesterday with stealing half a bottle of brandy, property of Isaac Wilkins. He was adjudged guilty and sentenced to one day's imprisonment.

DEFAMATION.—The Rev. Jao Caitano Pereira appeared before the Senior Magistrate yesterday and obtained a summons against Justiniano Couto and Cowasjee Pestonjee, printer and publisher of the *O Echo Portuguese* newspaper, charging them with defamation.

GAMBLING AT DHOLLERA.—A correspondent of a native paper states that gambling is carried on extensively at Dhollera, and that some of the influential native inhabitants of the place intend to forward a petition to Government, praying for the suppression of the crime by introducing the Gambling Act.

THEFT OF EAR ORNAMENTS.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, one Kulla Mooljee, a weaver, was charged with stealing three gold ear ornaments, the property of a man named Jairam Weljee. Prisoner admitted the offence and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

WE understand that a new Cotton Press Company (similar to the Mofussil Company, Limited, which is under the management of Messrs. Nicol and Company) is shortly to be started under the auspices of several European and native merchants, and that a respectable and well known firm of this city will be nominated as its secretaries and treasurers.

POSTAL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. D. L. Nicker, Inspecting Post Master of Poona, has been transferred to the Khandeish Division, and will be succeeded by Mr. J. H. Bedford; Mr. V. M. Cabral is appointed Deputy Post Master of Bombay; and Mr. Babajee Sudoba, late Post Master in this place, is promoted to be Inspector of Post Offices in Ahmednuggur.

THE TAPTEE BRIDGE.—The *Surya Prakash* expresses its regret at the great delay Government is making in sanctioning the construction of the long proposed bridge over the Taptee river, and earnestly requests the authorities to sanction this work, which is so important for the welfare and prosperity of the town of Surat, once one of the wealthiest towns in Western India.

THE COMING CRICKET MATCH BETWEEN BOMBAY AND POONA.—It is expected that the coming match between the Bombay and Poona elevens will be a very "tight fit." We believe that Bombay will be represented by the following team:—

R. Murray.	C. E. Smyth.
Captain Waudby.	Fraser Hore.
Captain Thornhill.	W. Lang.
Lieutenant Boddam.	W. A. Baker.
T. H. Moore.	C. A. W. Cameron.
Jam s Moore.	

A CONTEMPORARY has got the following from Poona:—"A sad accident occurred to a lady visitor from Bombay on Friday evening. She had just dressed for the Artillery Ball, and was leaving the room, when passing before the glass she saw that her dress was in flames. With great presence of mind, she threw what water she could find over her dress, and then rolled herself up in the sofa mattrass and pillows, and called for assistance; but by the time the flames were extinguished, she was much burnt about the arms and neck, though, I am happy to say, not dangerous."

THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.—On Sunday last we observed the new punkahs swinging in the chancel of the Cathedral, and saw that the Choir had taken the new seats lately finished there. They (the seats we mean) are elegantly carved, and (we learn) comfortable, though rather warmer. The difference in the sound of the voices is, if noticeable at all, very slight, the sound seeming to be more confined than before, and requiring to be thrown downward into the body of the Cathedral by artificial means. We hear that the first practice of the three united Choirs for the proposed Choral Festival on "Michaelmas Day" evening, was held on Monday evening, the Rev. Mr. Maule leading the intonations for the responses; but we were surprised to learn that, although there were more than a hundred voices singing in chorus, the effect was hardly greater than that of the Cathedral Choir alone, in fact, it might have been supposed that no more than fifteen or twenty voices were singing.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP WOODBURN, 1,424 tons, Captain W. Hartnel, will sail to-day in ballast for Calcutta.

THE S.S. CARADOC, 860 tons, Captain W. Garrick, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from London (July 16th) via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 3 bales canvas, 55 packages machinery, 3 cases sewing machines, 226 packages papers, 640 cases cottons, 15 cases lamps, 1 case watch glasses, 5 cases plate glasses, 1 box snuff boxes, 1 case hoes, 11 cases apothecary-ware, 4 cases needles, 2 cases caps, 1 case boots, 2 cases shoes, 2 cases photo apparatus, 257 cases and 1 hogshead sherry, 15 cases books, 80 packages hardware, 4 casks chins, 7 cases cutlery, 20 packages white lead, 64 drums oil, 7 packages lamps and glasses, 55 packages nails, 1 case gold and silver leaves, 20 casks and 20 bundles resin, 2 cases gold thread, 978 cases 1 cask and 1 hogshead wine, 767 cases 36 hogsheads and 221 casks beer, 53 cases brandy, 27 cases whiskey, 179 cases claret, 37 cases cordial, 15 cases lanterns, 150 cases gin, 130 cases geneva, 302 cases oilmanstores, 65 cases wine and spirit, 112 cases bottled beer, 6 cases toys, 1 case cod-liver oil, 1 box tea, 2 packages carriages, 2 cases fire-arms, 5 casks fuse, 1 case organ, 1 case pictures, 1 case cutlery, 1 case carriage lace, 100 barrels sulphur, 6 packages clocks, 8 casks paint, 3 cases mutton, 91 cases candles, 45 cases chocolate, 50 barrels pork, 13 packages beef, 4 cases seeds, 3 cases preserved fowls, 59 packages soap, 22 cases milk, 2 cases peppermint, 5 cases iron-screws, 250 drums oil, 111 boxes window glass, 65 bales yarns and twist, 2 cases carriage furniture, 18 cases safes, 8 cases copper and yellow metal, 40 cases preserved provisions, 6 cases medicine, 11 bundles tubes, 17 cases stationery and provisions, 330 casks and 10 hogsheads ale, 200 cases spirit, 25 barrels tar, 22 cases iron, 5 cases eau de cologne, 32 cases bottled stout, 8 casks ink, 9 kegs screw, 4 cases bolts, 4 cases brassware, 150 tubes, 98 packages mill stones, 3 packages slides, 225 cases wine glasses, 4 casks 50 drums and 15 cases varnish, 10 packages private effects, 147 bundles iron, 1,915 bars iron, 19 bundles steel, 17 cases jams, 9 cases umbrellas, 10 bales paper hangings, 34 packages clocks, 6 cases ether, 6 cases ammonia, 362 bundles sheet iron, 2 casks China ware, 60 casks cement, 1,647 cases kerosine oil, 15 casks blasting powder, 14 cases files, 22 casks rivets, 3 cases bolts, 19 cases yellow metal, 3,963 casks spelter, 825 kegs paint, 15 cases drugs, 2 packages candlesticks, 14 cases biscuits, 4 cases bacon and cheese, 12 cases tobacco, 4 cases cochineal, 20 packages zinc sheets, 2 cases woolen caps, 197 bundles sheet-iron, 8 casks and 20 pigs lead, 2,412 bars iron, 4 cases furniture, 3 cases champagne, 3 hogsheads and 8 boxes glass, 6 cases castor oil, 15 cases lanterns, 29 cases oil of vitriol, 1 case chloroform, 8 cases acid, 266 packages of merchandise, and some packages sundry goods. She brought some packages for transhipment to different ports. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		August.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
10 24 m	4 9	Wednesday ... 20	3 25 m	5 0
10 0 a	2 4		4 29 a	1 11
10 59 m	5 2	Thursday 21	5 5 a	2 9
10 43 a	3 0		4 52 m	5 7
11 28 m	5 7	Friday 22	5 36 a	3 6
11 21 a	3 8		5 27 m	5 10
11 56 m	5 11	Saturday 23	6 5 a	4 0
11 54 a	4 0		5 53 m	5 8
.....	.....	Sunday 24	6 32 a	4 7
0 22	5 11		6 29 m	5 6
0 26 m	4 4	Monday..... 25	7 0 a	5 0
0 47 a	5 11		6 59 m	5 3
0 58 m	4 7	Tuesday..... 26	7 26 a	5 3
1 13 a	5 9			

Moon—New, 23rd, 6h. 20m. A.M.

THE LATE MR. ANSTEY'S PROPERTY.

It is a curious fact that, since Mr. Anstey's death on Wednesday last, no relation or friend has come forward to take charge of his estate and effects now lying in his bungalow at Cumballa Hill, including his very valuable library. They remain in charge of a butler and the uncertain protection which could be afforded under any circumstances by a native policeman. No will of the deceased gentleman, if there be one, has been found, because, we suppose, no one has undertaken to look for it among his papers. It is not at all strange, therefore, that on Saturday last, Mr. Charles Peile, acting Government Solicitor, and Mr. Loudon, Administrator-General, appeared before Sir Charles Sargent in chambers at the High Court, when an application was made for an *ad interim* order authorising the Administrator-General to enter into possession of the property until a formal application could be made for a grant of letters of administration to the estate. Sir Charles Sargent was unwilling to burden the estate with costs in the shape of commission, &c., and declined to make the order applied for. His Lordship did not see why some friend of the deceased gentleman should not undertake the responsibility of entering into possession of the property, as was done in respect to the estate of the late Mr. E. I. Howard, until letters of administration were formally applied for or an heir turned up to claim the property.

A TOUCHING DESCRIPTION OF THE DEATH OF A NATIVE GENTLEMAN.

In these dull times the following reprint, published a few years ago, from a native paper, may afford some amusement. For one thing it shows how unfeelingly even the most sacred subjects are dealt with by a portion of the native press, the writers in which have apparently been educated in Government institutions. The composer of the following obituary notice has obviously been straining to make a grand literary effort—not to write a true account of the deceased. We could lay our finger upon one or two anglo-vernacular papers which, though always containing copious allusions to Cicero, Burke, Burns, Milton, Shakspeare, and the Bible, never have the least ring of sincerity about them. It is a pity that our school teachers do not succeed in making their students understand that sincerity and simplicity in writing are always more effectual than grandiloquence, which is the besetting sin of most of our native journalists. So much for the prologue; now for the play:—

THE DEATH OF RAO BAHADHUR RAMCHUNDRA BALKRISTNA.

With feelings of unmixed grief we have the painful task of chronicling in these inky columns the premature death of Rao Bahadhur Ramchundra Balkrishna, which took place on the night of Thursday last, at his residence in Girgaum Back Road. Lackadaisy! to parody Sir Walter putting words in the mouth of FitzJames.

"Woe worth the day, woe worth the night
That cost thy life our gallant wight."

This melancholy occurrence has put the whole community and a large number of friends, &c., under a thick veil of deep sorrow.

The deceased gentleman was hale and strong only last week; but all of a sudden—

——— As the most forward bud
Is eaten by the canker ere it blow,
Even so by death the young and tender wit
Was turned to ashes.

Alas! He is gone—gone far from us to the future world, leaving his beloved rib and pet children to the tender mercies of friends, to bemoan his loss. In the twinkling of an eye death pounced upon him, and he was no more. What is the life of man! Poets have appropriately writ and styled it but a span. He was in the full enjoyment of health, last week as we have said; and where is he? His soul severed from its clayey tegument must have been borne away, we hope, to a happier and a brighter world; but his body is now reduced earth to earth and dust to dust. May his soul rest in peace!

What boots it for vanity and boast in this drama of life. No sooner the drop scene lowers, than all is over. And what more?—in the words of Johnson—

Unnumber'd maladies (mar's) joints invade,
Lay siege to life, and press the dire blockade.

So it was with our hero. The fort was beseiged, the enemy became formidable, and the garrison was obliged to surrender.

To be plain, the deceased gentleman was ailing for a few days of the last week from fever of a virulent type and cough; but its malignant nature took a serious turn from Wednesday last, only a day previous to his departure from this world. Drs. Mackenzie, Bhaw, Atmaram, and Misquita tried their best to check the attack; but no human skill and medical aid could relieve the patient. The die was cast, and he, strong built as he was, was hastening to a precocious grave. No power in man could arrest the progress of the Holy Word. Doomed to an untimely death, his distemper grew fierce in the afternoon of the fatal day. The healing art failed, he grew worse, and past hope. At 10½ o'clock his last breath was out, and the dismal hour gathered the patient unto his fathers from amidst a large circle of family, friends and relatives.

His funeral took place on the following morning. A large collection of relatives and friends assembled at that hour.

After the usual ceremonies the body was conveyed to the place of cremation amid the deep lamentations and cries of the bereaved widow, children, friends, and relatives, at about 9½.

This death has cast a gloom over Young Bombay, who mourn for his loss with true cordiality. He was an asylum for this boasted class, and was ever ready to give his ear and voice to any that went to him. He was a loving husband, a kind father, an amiable friend, and in a word, he was "Fat, fair, and forty." One should admire him for his boldness; and for this no doubt he should be held as a pattern. He was—

Of gentle blood, his friend's only treasure
Their lasting sorrow, and their vanished pleasure
Adorned with features, learning, wit, and grace,
A large provision for so short a race;
More moderate gifts might have prolonged his date,
Too early fitted for a better state:
But knowing heaven his home to shun delay,
He leap'd o'er age, and took the shortest way.

It may be said with pride that he led the van of reformation in the community; and as the demigogue of Young Bombay and Pioneer of occidental civilization among them, it behoves them to enshrine his name in memory's light. We exhort our young friends to join in a movement and perpetuate the name of one who may be called one of the gems of their boasted class. The melancholy event should not be passed unnoticed. Let a subscription be set on foot to hand down the name of this martyr of civization to the latest posterity, and let us entomb (only in idea) him who has set a bright example of boldness and vigour.

At parting may we be permitted to give a short sketch of his life.

The subject of these remarks was born some forty years ago (we are sorry we are not in possession of records of so late a date). He was the second son of the late Balkrishna Rangnath. The eldest brother died some few years ago. His family though not aristocratic, still was in a moderately thriving condition. From an early youth he gave superior proofs of his industry and talents, which were the surest passports for his present eminence. He attended the vernacular schools of the Native Education Society (now the Elphinstone High School), entered the English Department; and by a constant habit of zeal and energy in the prosecution of his studies, he succeeded in passing the College entrance examination. In May 1840 he obtained a Clare Scholarship of the monthly value of Rs. 10; then he successively became 2nd and 3rd Normal scholar on monthly stipends of Rs. 15 and 25. His talent soon obtained for him the esteem and approbation of the Professors, and was soon elected to fill up the post of the Head Master of the Ratnagherry English school. Thence he was transferred to the Tannah school. This was the end of his educational career. Now he entered another line. Some friends procured for him the appointment of Cashier in the Custom's Office. From a Cashier he rose to the Head Clerkship, having gained the good wishes of his superiors. All his native talents and bright industry were soon displayed here. On the death of the late Bapoo Josi, he was at once made a Daftardar with the title of Rao Bahadur. Here Messrs. Young and Spooner being very well satisfied with his ability, zeal, good deportment, and conciliatory manners, he was at once made an Assistant Commissioner. In the year 1863 he obtained a furlough for two years, and on the 13th March embarked for England as a private enterpriser. Before his leaving these shores he entertained Young Bombay at a sumptuous table strictly after the Indian fashion. This was the first event was an act of boldness; for it was the first man amongst the community to cross the Atlantic which is considered as the barrier of the Hindu known world. This act of his gave offence to many an orthodox Hindu; nevertheless he went astep further and gained a privilege for Young Bombay, and in fact smoothed the way. On his return from thence he resumed charge of his appointment, and was soon elected a Second Class Assistant Commissioner on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem. During the time of his office he went on a tour of inspection to Calcutta where he assisted in introducing a new system, and was thanked by our wise Government for his his success. But induced by the golden fleece of the Colchis strand of share mania, he joined the Argonauts by retiring from the Government situation on a superannuation pension. Thus for the third time he changed his line of career. He was offered the managership of the Elphinstone Financial Association on an inviting salary of Rs. 1,200 which he closed with, in which last appointment he was till the hour the light of this world was closed upon him. He was a Justice of the Peace, a Special Juror, and a member of several literary, scientific, and reform societies.

WATER-SUPPLY OF JERUSALEM.—A correspondent of the *Jewish Chronicle*, writing from Jerusalem on the 27th of June, remarks:—Jerusalem is at last preserved from its greatest calamity—want of water. For the last three weeks we have been supplied with water from the spring Ain-el-Chader. As the aqueduct is carried past Bethlehem, that town also receives a sufficient supply of water from it. There are now four stations in Jerusalem where the inhabitants can obtain water without charge. There are two fountains in the extensive courtyard of the Mosque of Omar (*Haram*), there is a third fountain in the law court (*Mah-kawe*), and a fourth in the same place near the Mosque called Bab-l-Siniele, and a fifth near another gate of the Mosque called Bab-el-Hadid. Every one can take the water as he likes and when he likes. Nasif Pacha, when governor, was even judicious enough to forbid the *fellahin* water carriers from using the water of the town under severe penalties. At last, then, a blessed boon has been conferred on the Holy City.

EXECUTION OF [illegible] NOWROJEE HILL MURDERER.

YESTERDAY morning, at half-past seven o'clock, Manock Chotoobhoy, a Mussulman, was executed at the usual place in front of the Court by Jail in presence of a large crowd of people. He was the committer of one very cowardly murder, and came very near to being the perpetrator of another. He was tried at the last Criminal Sessions, and sentenced to death. No reason could be given for his conduct in assaulting Rama Luxmon, and fatally wounding Babajee Mahadoo, on the 3rd May last. These men were strangers to him when he rushed upon them with his knife. Under these circumstances, the jury, probably believing that he had been the victim of temporary insanity, recommended him to mercy when returning their verdict. And their suspicion would not seem to have been unreasonable, for the felon was a very low-looking species of humanity indeed. When he was placed in the jail after his sentence he was very merry and repeatedly expressed his belief that he would obtain a reprieve. On the 8th inst., however, he was told that the Governor saw no reason to interfere with the sentence. At first he treated the information as a joke, but when he perceived that the jail officials were in earnest, he became very melancholy, and cried out that he must not be executed so soon—that if they "killed him he would have no time to take his food." This was not a very reasonable expostulation, but the man was desperate, and said anything which he thought might give him a few more days to live. He wished that his execution should be stayed at least one week, but of course this request could not be granted, and he became morose and sullen. He was visited frequently by his mother two sisters, and also by two native catechists, who one might naturally expect) ot[illegible]earing from him as the old Mussu[illegible]ttended him up to the moment of day night he saw his relations for th[illegible]en o'clock yesterday morning he w[illegible]e condemned cell to have his fetters during the operation he seemed to be walked back to the cell in a dazed state, crouched down against the wall and covered his face with his arms. The jailors and his priest tried to rouse him. They warned him that he had but a few minutes more to live and urged him to confess his guilt. But he did not heed any of them, and did not move until he was made to stand up to be pinioned—an operation which he bore in the same semi-conscious state. Except as a matter of form, Manock had no need to confess his guilt, for it had been apparent enough. All that he himself ever vouchsafed upon the subject at any time was that Allah knew whether he was guilty, and that Allah would not allow him to be hanged if he were an innocent man; but several witnesses saw him commit the murder of Babajee. In the Court-yard Dr. Hewlett, the Sheriff, read over the warrant of death to him; and when this was finished he asked if there was anything more to be said to him by anybody, and then walked quietly off on the way to the scaffold. The rope was soon adjusted, and while he was yet muttering "Allah," the signal was given, and the drop fell. He struggled violently at first, but not long. Drs. Partridge and Doolittle made some experiments on the body in order to find how long the man's heart would beat after the struggles had ceased. For the sake of those interested we append the results:—Five minutes after death the number of pulsations was at the rate of 176 per minute; five and a half, 157 per minute; six, 104 per minute; six and a half, 72 per minute; seven, 68 per minute. The pulsations here became so faint that they could not be distinguished by the touch; and eighteen minutes after death, not the least pulsation could be discovered.

The facts connected with the murder for which Manock was hung are these:—On the morning of the 3rd May last, Rama Luxmon, a goldsmith, was walking along Nowrojee Hill road when he was struck a blow on the right side by a man whom he had never seen before. Not a word had passed between them. Rama fell in consequence of his wound and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, after which he went to his own house. His assailant was Manock Chotoobhoy, who after assaulting him, ran up the hill, and, meeting one Babajee Mahadoo, struck him in the abdomen with the knife which he had just sheathed in the goldsmith. Babajee walked about ten paces forward, and then staggered and fell down insensible. Two policemen were brought to the spot, one of whom took Babajee and Rama to the hospital, while another, guided by some of the townspeople, went in the direction in which Manock had fled. He was tracked to the first storey of a house on Nowrojee Hill which he resided with his mother and sisters. He was sitting near the fire-place in a crouching position, and when arrested by the police, appeared to be recovering from some great excitement. He cried "Why do you arrest me?" As to his identity there remained no no doubt, as he was seen striking Babajee by a man whose tenant he had previously been. When arrested there were no marks of blood about his person or on his clothes; and no instrument was found in his house with which he could be supposed to have struck Babajee. His hands, however, were wet, as if they had just then been washed. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital and placed along with two other men before Babajee, who at once pointed him out, saying, "This is the man who struck me." Soon afterwards Babajee's dying deposition was taken by Mr. Nana Morojee, then officiating Third Magistrate of Police, in the presence of Manock, whom he (Babajee) again identified as the man who stabbed him. Babajee died shortly afterwards from the effects of his wound. A witness for the prosecution at the trial of Manock said he had heard people say he was mad, and that he used to attack people without any cause. The witness said, however, in re-examination, that he saw nothing in Manock's general conduct to lead him to suppose that he was mad. Manock's own mother stated in her evidence that her son was always quiet and peaceable; that he was never violent to anybody; and that she never had reason to suppose that he was insane. Mr. Nana Morojee was also of opinion from what he saw of the condemned man that there was nothing in his appearance to lead one to suppose that he was mad. The special jury, before whom Manock was tried, recommended him to mercy on the ground of "absence of premeditation and doubt thrown by the evidence on the question of his sanity." He was then sentenced to death by Mr. Justice Green.

BOWENPILLY RACES.

THIRD DAY, SATURDAY, 16TH AUGUST 1873.

FIRST RACE—THE SECUNDERABAD HANDICAP—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all horses. Entrance Rs. 100 H. F. To close and name at 9 P.M. on 13th August, and declared to start at noon the day before the race. 1½ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Nawab A. A. Khan's b w g Hackney	11 0	Capt. Syed Ali Reza — 1
Mr. Rose's — b w g Royal Archer	10 6	Mr. Major — 2
Mr. Merry's — br w g Brunette	10 2	Mr. Gore — 3

Time—2m. 32s.

A bad start. For first half mile Brunette led—Hackney pulling double—half a mile from home he drew up, and the race was never in doubt. A moderate second. Being a selling race, the winner became the property of Mr. Major for Rs. 1,400—the former owner feeling rather sold at losing a good horse for Rs. 800 (halli sicca rupees).

SECOND RACE—THE ORIENTAL HANDICAP—Rs. 200 from the fund. For all Arabs and Country breds. Entrance Rs. 100 H. F. To close and name by 9 P.M. the day before the meeting, and declare to start at noon the day before the race. 1 mile.

	st. lbs.	
Nawab A. A. Khan's b a h Sulleman	10 6	Mr. S. Mahomed 1
Ditto — g a h Akbar	10 7	Capt. S. Ali Reza 2
Mr. Morgan's — ch a h Shahwar	10 1	Capt. A. Abdoola 3

Time—2m. 4s.

Sulleman and Glenshaw led for the first half mile, but it was patent to all that the two in the same stable were only playing with Glenshaw. Two lengths divided first and second.

THIRD RACE—THE HAPHAZARD HANDICAP—Rs. 150 from the fund. For all horses. Entrance Rs. 50 H. F. To close name and declare to start as in Oriental handicap. ½ mile.

	st. lbs.	
Nawab A. A. Khan's ch w m Volo	11	Capt. S. Ali Reza 1
Mr. Merry's — br w m Brunette	10 12	Mr. Gore — 2

Volo who under another name "milked" the Wellington meeting last year was made a hot favourite in the Pari Mutuel and had the race in hand from first to last.

ANOMALOUS.—It is very doubtful whether any person with a family to support is justified in pulling drowning persons out of the water, or in attempting to restore them to life when they are apparently drowned. These acts of charity can only, it seems, be performed at a considerable pecuniary sacrifice. At an inquest held on Monday in Westminister on the body of a woman found in the water of St. James's Park, the coroner referred to anomalous state of the law under which he could allow the man who got the dead body out of the water 5s., while if the woman had been got out before death, there have been no reward payable. The medical officer who examined the body said he could mention a greater anomaly than that referred to by the coroner. He was often called to the Thames Embankment to persons who had been nearly drowned, and in many cases he was only too hard work to save life. In such cases no gratuity for his trouble, but in every case where the person died he was paid two guineas. It seems at first sight a mistake to throw such a temptation in the path of the needy, but it must be remembered that the laws of this country are now made with a view to hurrying on the millennium. Our policy is not only to "Live and let live," but, what is more important still in a free country, to live and let die.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE HABEAS CORPUS DIRECTED TO THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE DISCHARGED.

INTERESTING EPISODE IN THE LIFE OF A TURKISH WOMAN.

THE matter of a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to the Commissioner of Police at Bombay, requiring him to produce before Mr. Justice Green the bodies of three Turkish women, said to have been detained by him in custody, (as reported in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*,) was proceeded with in his Lordship's chambers yesterday. The Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. Peile, acting Government Solicitor, appeared for the Commissioner of Police. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared in support of the writ, which was directed to issue at the instance of Syed Mahomed Burgunzi, an Arab merchant. Fulucksoor, *alias* Ameena, alleged to be the wife of Syed Mahomed, and Koochouk Fulucksoor, alleged to be his daughter by Ameena, were in attendance; and the inquiry was limited to their alleged detention by the police. The third woman, Ayesha, was allowed to go with Syed Mahomed, her husband, the preceding day. Syed Hajee Yassin and Moola Cassum were sworn to officiate as Turkish interpreters.

The Advocate-General to Ameena—What is your name?—Ameena is my name.

When did you come to Bombay?—I do not know exactly, but I believe I came about a month ago.

With whom did you come?—With Syed Mahomed. His Lordship to Ameena—What place are you a native of?—Egypt.

The Advocate-General—Are you Syed Mahomed's wife, or are you any relation to him?—I am his wife.

When were you married to him?—I do not recollect.

Where were you married to him?—In Egypt.

Do you know the name of the town in which you were married?—It is called Misser.

When you left Egypt, did you know where you were going to?—I knew I was going with Syed Mahomed.

You did not know where you were going to?—I was ready to go wherever he went.

His Lordship—How long before you left were you married to him?—About six months before I left Egypt.

The Advocate-General—Were you married before any Cazee or any officer?—I don't know anything about it. Syed Mahomed will be able to tell you.

Were you living with your parents when you married him?—I had no father, or mother, or any other relation.

Was there any ceremony of any kind, religious or otherwise, performed on the occasion of your marriage?—There was a paper writing made.

Did you get any dower?—No; it was not stipulated for in the paper.

How many other wives had Syed Mahomed when you say you were married to him?—Only one, Ayesha, was with him.

Is she a native of Egypt?—Yes.

Is Syed Mahomed a

THE MAURITIUS SUGAR MARKET.

THE Port Louis *Commercial Gazette* of July 24th says :—

The new crop is now in nearly full course of manipulation throughout the island, and, with very few exceptions, the yield is described as entirely satisfactory. The weather has been seasonable and the rains which have fallen must have benefited the virgin canes to be cut later on, although heavy showers at the present time are adverse to sugar manufacture, because of the difficulty in drying the *bagasse*, otherwise cane refuse, which is the chief fuel used in heating the boiling pans, and supplying the steam for the machinery in our sugar-mills. The new cane-disease to which reference was made in our last report has not spread, and its effects have not been as destructive as it was feared they would be. As a matter of fact, the crop promises well, and so far from seeing any necessity to reduce the previous estimate of 130,000 tons as the probable out-turn of this season, some well-informed persons predict that this figure will be somewhat exceeded.

The quantity of sugar coming to market has been very limited, and certainly not sufficient to meet the active demand which has set in. This remark especially applies to finest yellow and finest white qualities. As to grey sorts and low syrups but little as yet has been sent to town, as but little can have been made. Prices have been firm and higher than last quoted, and something like 6,000 tons of whits of finest quality have been purchased, to arrive during the crop, at figures which, if the purchasers are correct in their anticipations, would indicate great confidence in a considerable improvement even on actual quotations. It is but seldom that speculation on a large scale is practised on our market, and the recent transactions which may be said to come under this category are supposed to have been induced from a strong impression that the emancipation of the slaves of Cuba will be shortly edicted by the Government of Spain, which measure would temporarily, have the effect of reducing the supply of sugar from that island. It may be observed that at our present writing the tendency of our market is certainly towards a further rise in prices, although experienced merchants express their opinion that the news likely to be received by the mail, due at the end of next week, will check the demand for our staple even at the prices now ruling. For Austr[illegible] there has been a good demand and for Bombay also, but the operations for both markets have necessarily been restricted owing to the circumstances above recorded.

The following is a comparative statement of the total shipments of sugars up to the 23rd July of the crops 1872-3 ; 1871-2 ; and 1870-1 :—

	Crop 1872-73. Tons.	Crop 1871-72. Tons.	Crop. 1870-71 Tons.
United Kingdom	41,975	47,322	31,620
France	10,632	13,577	5,817
Australia	46,935	22,682	40,903
Bombay	13,558	23,393	16,727
Cape of Good Hope	1,962	1,063	1,914
Sundry Places	11,500	5,450	1,781
Total	126,462	123,487	88,852

THE INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

THE following letter has been sent to the editor the of *Times* :—" Sir,—Thanks to your advocacy, this question has attained so much public importance that it is incumbent upon all who can help towards its solution to endeavour to do so. While, therefore, it is admitted on all hands that 'something must be done,' I venture to ask you to insert a second letter from 'One who is Behind the Scenes' upon the subject. The Government of India has long recognised the necessity of action, and only a few India Office officials who dislike to cut the leek are the real obstructives, for it is well known that a despatch has been received at the India Office from the Governor-General, who before its transmission ascertained that its recommendations, if adopted, would be generally acceptable to the service, but this document is kept secret, because some one high in authority at the India Office 'won't give way.' I have heard it stated that the principle objection to publishing an order founded on this despatch, granting to each major and lieutenant-colonel a pension (part of which he might capitalise) proportioned to the present value of his prospective right to colonels' allowances, arises from the fact that the authorities here and in India are not agreed as to the rate of mortality upon which the calculations should be based. Might I suggest, if this is the case, that the actual experience of the three Presidency Military Funds during the past forty or fifty years might fairly be accepted, both by Government and the service ? It is true the former would gain by reason of the greater value of life in India, and by including the losses by the mutiny, but the officers could hardly object to this, as service in India must be liable to such contingencies, and officers must be exposed to these, even if they are unemployed and permitted to vegetate in England on £1 per diem until their services are required. I have taken the trouble to go through the Indian Army list, and I find that 190 additional lieutenant-colonels will during the five years ending the 31st of March, 1878, become entitled to colonels' allowances, the present number being 168, excluding the Ordnance Corps. It is well known that the present Secretary of State for India is fully impressed with the necessity of not increasing the taxation of India,—in fact, the argument has been used that even if the Bombay Government is proved to have been responsible for the miserable failure of the Old Bank of Bombay, it would not be right to do justice to the unfortunate shareholders at the expense of the natives of India. But surely his grace will not carry this so far as to assert that officers who have been guaranteed by Act of Parliament 'all rights and privileges as regards pay, pension, promotion, &c.,' are not to have the same, because the people of India are not to be unduly burdened ; and yet one or other of these events must happen unless a compromise is forthwith effected by the publication of an order which will do justice to both. I venture to add, that, difficult as some of the points undoubtedly are, if the India Office would agree to adopt the favourite method of the present day to settle national difficulties, 'arbitration,' in a very short time would elapse before an award based upon justice would be made ; but his grace must first of all remove or silence the few obstructives who, like the ostrich in the desert, by burying their heads are unable to see the near approach of a danger patent to all the world besides. The session will very soon close, and then the only fulcrum the service can use will not be at hand. Will no M. P. reap the thanks of both officers and taxpayers by endeavouring, before the expected debate on the 25th inst., to unearth the despatch to which I have referred, and which I make bold to say is now hidden from the public, nay, the official gaze of all but a few of the India Office authorities ?—ONE WHO IS BEHIND THE SCENES."

A CHICAGO HOTEL.—The estimated cost of the new Grand Pacific Hotel at Chicago is 1,000,000 dols. The actual cost was 1,000,858 dols. The hotel comprises 59 flights of stairs, 999 windows, and 1,070 doors.

WEARING WIGS IN COURT.—No small anxiety will be created in many quarters by the fact of Dr. Kenealy having been allowed by the Lord Chief Justice, on account of the exceptional heat of the weather, to address the court in the Tichborne case without his wig. A somewhat similar occurrence took place in 1829, when Mr. Scarlett, at the summer assizes at Lancaster, hurried into court without his wig and gown, and, while apologizing to the judge, expressed a hope that the time would shortly come when these mummeries, as he profanely termed them, would be entirely discarded. In consequence of this bold expression of opinion all the counsel appeared the next day in court without wigs and gowns, but the change of fashion lasted but for a day, and Mr. Scarlett's wishes have never been realized. Yet it is difficult to see why wigs should thus be considered the necessary badges of wisdom, or why even judges should be compelled to wear a head-dress which is positively painful in such weather as that we are now having. Police magistrates do not wear wigs, yet the awe with which they are regarded in their courts is more than sufficient for any practical purpose ; indeed it would be well for them and for the public if, by wearing wigs or by any other device, they could be regarded within their own small circles more like ordinary mortals and less like divinities. In the meantime, to judge by the complaints of the heat and atmosphere of the court in which the Tichborne trial is taking place, ices bags rather than wigs would be appropriate coverings for the heads of those engaged in the case.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

"STARTLING NEWS."—A young man, named George Watson, was brought before Mr. Vaughan at Bow-street to-day, charged with obtaining 3d. from Mr Hawkins, of 6, Bedford-street, Bedford-square, by false pretences. The prosecutor said that last night, about ten o'clock, he heard a great shouting and apparent excitement in Bedford-square. He was then about to retire, when he distinctly the words, "Death of Mr. Gladstone." "I rushed down (the witness said), although partly undressed, and found a large crowd assembled in the street, where the prisoner was still shouting out the same news. I went up to him and said, "Is it true ? Do you really mean to say that Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister, is dead ?" He replied, "Yes, it is true. He dropped down dead this evening in the House of Commons." I then gave him a penny for the paper, the *Star*, but he said, "The price is 3d., owing to the extra demand." I declined my son to pay the extra 2d., and he did so. The witness went on to say that on looking through the paper he found that it did not contain a line upon the subject, and he returned to the square, where the prisoner was still making the same announcement and selling his papers. The crowd had greatly increased ; the doors and windows in the square were open in all directions, and there was great excitement. The prosecutors then gave the prisoner into custody.

Mr. Vaughan—Did you purchase the paper solely in the belief that the prisoner's statement about Mr. Gladstone was true ?

The Witness—Certainly I did. That was my sole motive for buying the paper.

Mr. Vaughan—And that was your motive for paying the extra 2d. demanded for the copy ?

Witness—Exactly so. One expects to pay a trifle extra for startling news of this description.

Mr. Hawkins, jun., confirmed the evidence given by his father. He heard the prisoner exclaiming, 'Sudden death of Mr. Gladstone ! The last dying words of Mr. Gladstone."

A policeman confirmed the prosecutor's statement as to the excitement in the square.

The prisoner—How could the gent tell what I was a-cryin' of, when he admits that he's as deaf as a post ? Besides, there was other boys a-crying' the same thing.

Mr. Vaughan—Is that true ?

Mr. Hakins said he did not see or hear any other newsboy doing it.

Mr. Vaughan said it was quite time that this abominable practice of selling papers by fraudulent and sensational announcements of this kind in the open streets was put an end to, and he committed the prisoner for trial by way of public example.—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 25.

HYDRAULIC ARTILLERY.

(*Times.*)

THE power of hydraulic machinery is capable of indefinite expansion, and if we can apply it with success to a 300-pounder, there is no reason why we should not be equally successful with a 1,000-pounder. We appear, in fact, to have discovered the means of managing on board ship guns of any conceivable calibre. If the ships can carry them, we can work them.

We have no sooner, therefore, accomplished what we considered a great feat in producing the Devastation with her 700 pounders than we are told that these may before long be regarded as mere "pop-guns" in comparison with the tremendous engines of destruction we shall soon introduce. They are already making preparations at the Royal Arsenal for the construction of guns more powerful than the Woolwich infant, and we are now assured by the success of the Hydra that no gun which can be constructed will prove unmanageable. This result, as we have said, appears at a first glance as satisfactory as it is wonderful, but further reflection may suggest some misgivings. Is it not rather provoking to find that the bigger we make guns the bigger we have to make them, and that no success in warlike inventions promises to be final ? What, it might be asked, is the good of this incessant development of the engines of war ? The advance, once made, is shared by all nations alike, and sooner or later we are all once again upon a level. Does it not seem a pity that we cannot consent to remain on some level already attained, and that, as duellists agree on the weapons they will use, nations should agree to fight out their battle at sea and on land with guns of a given calibre ? As it is, they incur endless expense in running a race with each other, in which neither can long retain any advantage which may have been momentarily [illegible]. Of course, if a satisfactory answer could [illegible]ed, the English Government would have been disposed to [illegible]t on any technical objection which might have been [illegible]sed to the extension of the Dutch territories in the Eastern seas. It has become necessary to acquiesce in the possession by foreign States of many positions which might in case of war be used for hostile purposes.

It would be vain to press th[illegible] asked in former times [illegible] gunpowder, and in Ja[illegible] employment of [illegible] use to the n[illegible] any force [illegible] their hands. [illegible] if an answer to th[illegible] satisfactory can be given it ought to be a [illegible] degree

It is worth observing, therefore, that there is one obvious advantage in every such development of mechanical force. It adds incalculably to the comparative power of civilized and organized force against either barbarism or disorder. It is, moreover, generally, though not invariably, for the benefit of peaceably disposed nations by increasing the power of defence as compared with that of offence. Our position in India has been of late years strengthened in an incalculable degree by the improvements which have been effected in Artillery. Let us only be quite sure that we have complete command of this arm, let us maintain it in sufficient force, and we need not entertain the slightest apprehension of any revolt among the natives or native troops. A very small force, backed by powerful field artillery, would be more than a match for the most numerous hosts without it. In civilized countries the immense cost of the modern weapons of war must practically give Government a monopoly of force, and must thus tend to increase the stability of society. It may also be safely assumed that such inventions do, after all, affect materially the balance of power among civilized nations. They tend to place a nation small in numbers but fertile in mechanical skill on a level with nations numerically more powerful than itself. It remains as true as in the time of Solon that the nation which has the most iron and can make the best use of it has a decisive superiority over a nation which can rely only on its gold or its numbers. We are a comparatively small nation in reference to the vast masses of the Continent, and, at all events, we cannot pretend to match their vast armies. But so long as we retain our supremacy in mechanical genius and industry, we can control the seas by a fleet of ironclads such as all the rest of the world cannot produce, while we can protect our shores by Moncrieff Batteries, and by gunboats mounting artillery within the range of which no enemy could live. Let us but take care to be always well ahead in these mechanical inventions, and, costly as they may be, they will save us many a far more costly struggle. The development of military invention, in short, has an advantage which to us is incalculable. It places our security within our own power by creating one element of force which is entirely under our control. The country, therefore, need never grudge the cost of such inventions, and we need only ask that the money should be liberally and judiciously applied. By all means let us have improved Woolwich Infants and Moncrieff Batteries. Let us only take care that we have enough of them, and that they are not made merely for show.

A RETIRED STATESMAN.

(*From a French Correspondent of the "Times."*)

PARIS, JULY 22.

IT so happened that I had occasion to call upon M. Thiers. Although M. Thiers even when in power preserved his habits of extreme simplicity, there was still a difference between the man one saw at the Elysée and him whom one now finds at 48, Boulevard Malesherbes. At the Elysée after passing the sentry you always found a number of officers whose duty it was to take cognizance of all who entered, men in black coats attached to the private police of the Presidency, and others whose business it was to recognize those to whom free admission should be given. A few orderly officers also were to be found walking about with clanking sabres in the court-yard. At the entrance door of the house there were two other sentries, and inside, behind the glass doors, were three ushers, who received the visitor, while a fourth inscribed his name in a special register. The cabinet of M. Thiers was itself very plainly furnished, with only a bureau, a large table, and a few chairs. He had as President retained all his old simple habits, and one in particular, which he still retains. He himself accompanied his visitors to the door of the ante-chamber, where there were generally some persons waiting whom the usher had not announced. Of course, as M. Thiers came to the door at the close of each interview, it was not possible to say that he was not there, or that he was engaged. But that never troubled the late President. Often running his eye over the group collected in the waiting-room, and saluting them, he signed to the person whom he selected to enter his room, and then advancing towards those whom he had supposed to receive, he would say to them with an expressive motion of the head, "I have no time." I have frequently been present at such a scene, and except upon one occasion, I never knew any one to whom the remark "I have no time" was addressed who failed to accept it as decisive. Upon the exceptional occasion I refer to a foreigner who had served with the auxiliary army during the war, a tall, determined looking man, stepped up to M. Thiers, and stooping towards him, said in somewhat angry tones, "I have been seeking for three months to obtain an interview with you." The President did not allow him to complete his speech, but said, "If you had wanted to speak to me about the affairs of the country and not about your own, I should long ago have received you." The tall man was dumbfoundered, and withdrew without another word, while M. Thiers re-entered his cabinet. But however simple were apparently M. Thiers' habits at the Elysée, and especially at Versailles, one always felt that there was behind him all the power of authority, and that a word from him sufficed to remove obstacles which otherwise were insurmountable.

But since M. Thiers has returned once again into private life he finds the *cabinet* on the Boulevard Malesherbes the same simplicity, but the consciousness of authority has disappeared. No one stops you or examines you when you approach. There is a very small ante-chamber, in which is posted from 7 in the morning one of the two footmen. The visitor is ushered into a room where he waits while the servant announces him. M. Thiers, constant to his old custom, then appears at the door, and invites his visitor into his bedroom, which serves also as his study. A tent bedstead, with Algerian hangings, a plain round table, and a few small articles of furniture scattered about, and some chairs form the fittings of the room. When he rises M. Thiers dresses himself for the day, and every time that I have seen him since the 24 h of May I have found him with a pen in his hand, sitting at his desk reading and writing. Undoubtedly what he misses and what he regrets is the pleasure of exercising power : that important and indispensable activity, that faculty for dealing with everything, and those never-ending combinations which he was always planning during his administration,—sometimes to obtain the support of the Majority, at other times to soothe the Left ; now to appease the Germans, and now to satisfy France. It is not the display and pomp of power which he regrets, I am certain, for no one has ridiculed with more humour than M. Thiers those pomps and vanities. Being convinced, rightly or not, that he alone could effect a safe solution of the difficulties which bore upon the country, he cannot bring himself to believe that others can be trusted to pursue the same object. He is making, however, the greatest efforts to prevent his name being used as a rallying point and a pretext by the enemies of the Assembly, and he is convinced that even under the present Assembly the direction of men's minds, if not the direction of the Government, will come back to him. It is hard to say whether, at the bottom of his heart, he does not entertain some regrets, or whether he does not recall with some bitterness the time when the eyes of all Europe were fixed upon him. But externally his demeanour has been most remarkable. Ten minutes after power had passed away from him he spoke of it as the most natural event possible, and from that time he has given no sign that he feels any bitterness on that account.

ADULTERATED COTTON FROM AMERICA.—Manchester, it is well known, entertains the utmost horror of any tampering with the natural weight of cotton goods by nefarious practices, and it is therefore only natural that she should feel indignant when she finds the cotton she receives from America not coming up to her own standard of purity. A cotton spinner writes to the *Manchester Examiner*, indignantly complaining that he recently took a fair sample out of each bale of a small lot of American cotton purchased at 6¼d. a pound, and, having "scutched" it, found that in 100 lbs. there was 59 lb of sand and 41 lb. of cotton. If the cotton had not been returnable on account of being worse than the sample by which it was bought, it would have cost 15¼d. a pound when cleansed by the scutchers before going to the carding engine. A second trial of some of the worst cotton in this lot proved a loss of 67½ per cent. This sounds at first sight a cool attempt to take advantage of Manchester's innocence ; but it must be remembered that although our grocers are at last beginning to find out the meaning of the word adulteration, yet it is notorious that for many years they have been permitted to mix sand with their sugar, and it is not unnatural the Americans should imagine that, as we did not object to sanded sugar, we were not likely to turn up our noses at sanded cotton.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

THE treaty of last year between England and the Netherlands has produced for both parties unpalatable first-fruits. In exchange for their settlements on the Gold Coast, the Dutch obtained a release from covenants by which they were constrained from extending their possessions in the Eastern Archipelago. It was probably in consequence of the provisions of the treaty that they have since prosecuted a quarrel with the Sultan of Atchin in Sumatra, which has resulted in a temporary check. In a more favourable season, after providing the necessary reinforcements, the Dutch will undoubtedly repair the discomfiture and reassert the superiority of their arms. In Sumatra, as in Central Asia, civilized Powers have become irresistible in their conflicts with barbarians ; nor are the consequences of the unequal struggle generally subjects for regret. Captain Sherard Osborn indeed regards with alarm the prospect of a figure war in which the English trade with China will be harassed by cruisers issuing from the ports of Atchin ; nor is he reassured by the suggestion that Holland is scarcely likely to be engaged in war with England. For Holland, he says, Germany must be substituted in speculating on future events ; and it is impossible to say that the greatest Power on the Continent may not prosecute ambitious designs to the detriment of England in distant seas. Happily some of the steps in the progress of Germany to maintain supremacy in the East still remain to be accomplished. Holland has first to annex Atchin, and afterwards to be annexed by Germany, before some undiscoverable cause of quarrel can bring the China trade within reach of a hostile German fleet, which has yet to be built. Even if the danger were more imminent, the occupation of Atchin by the Dutch cannot be resisted without a deliberate violation of the Treaty of 1872. It may be doubted whether even in the West African settlements had not been [illegible]ed, the English Government would have been disposed to [illegible]t on any technical objection which might have been [illegible]sed to the extension of the Dutch territories in the Eastern seas. It has become necessary to acquiesce in the possession by foreign States of many positions which might in case of war be used for hostile purposes.

The transfer of the Dutch settlements on the Gold Coast has also been followed by a war ; and there is reason to fear that the town of Elmina, lately under Dutch protection, has been burnt by the English forces. The Fantees, a cluster of tribes who have long acknowledged some kind of allegiance to the English Government, have been attacked in superior force by their savage Ashantee neighbours. The defeated Fantees have taken refuge in the English settlements ; and it would seem that a part of the inhabitants of Elmina sympathized with the invaders. Some English troops, probably belonging to coloured regiments, have set fire to the town, and have established themselves in the Castle. The Administrator, who is luckily a military man, was at the date of the last accounts taking measures for the defence of the settlement ; and it may be hoped that the Government will lose no time in providing him with sufficient reinforcements. A handful of marines landed from the vessels on the coast, inflicted a defeat on the invading army ; but the Ashantees immediately rallied so far as to threaten an attack on Cape Coast Castle ; and it was thought prudent to consult the health of the marines by sending all who could be spared on board their ships. The native allies of the English Government are probably quite as troublesome as the enemy, especially as they are crowding down to the coast in the most unhealthy season. Philanthropists and peacemongers will probably seize the occasion of the West African war to denounce the policy of extending or maintaining English dominion in uncivilized countries. If Mr. Cobden were alive, he would prove in a lucid pamphlet that the Ashantees were the most injured of mankind, and that English misgovernment was the sole cause of the unfortunate misunderstanding between two amiable negro tribes. It is highly probable that blunders may have been committed ; but Imperial nations, or nations which have been Imperial, must be prepared from time to time for collisions between their dependents and their neighbours. In spite of the unambitious doctrines of the Colonial Office, it will be found indispensable to beat off the victorious Ashantees, and to convince the protected chiefs that their safety depends on the maintenance of English power. In the meantime Mr. Richard and his majority in the House of Commons may profitably inquire whether the King of Ashantee could not be induced to refer the quarrel to arbitration. He has probably complaints to urge with reference to runaway slaves which would be admirably suited for reference to a benevolent International Tribunal.

The Colonial Office has taken the opportunity of the war to publish a correspondence which throws no light on its causes or its probabilities, though it illustrates the oddities which are necessarily produced by the contact between civilization and barbarism. It cannot be said that the scanty contributions made to the discussion by the Home Government indicate the small-est comprehension of the whimsical difficulties which perplex the local authorities. Colonial Secretaries seem always to hold that embarrassing problems are best solved by the application of cant and commonplace. Two years ago it occurred to a few half-educated young natives to construct, probably with the aid of some white adventurer, a new Constitution for a proposed Fantee Confederacy ; nor can it be denied that the project displayed a certain kind of ingenuity. The kings and chiefs were to form a Confederacy under the nominal sovereignty of a King, who was also President, to be practically governed by a Ministry of men of education, or, in other words, by the authors of the Constitution. The attention of the African Solons to material works was shown by an article in the Constitution providing for the construction of a certain road "fifteen feet wide, with good deep gutters on each side ;" and, probably on the suggestion of a Wesleyan missionary, compulsory education was to be established wherever there were Wesleyan schools. By far the most important article provided for the levying of taxes ; and indeed it was afterwards suggested by an irreverent English functionary that the sole object of the entire scheme was to impose a tax on the transit of goods from the interior to the coast. The imposing document was signed with the marks of thirty or forty kings or chiefs, most of whom afterwards either disavowed their signatures, or professed their ignorance of the nature of the constitutional instrument. The acting Administrator of Cape Coast was one of the old-fashioned public servants who combine with an unhesitating determination to maintain English authority an instinctive contempt for negro legislators and for their sham Constitutions. When a deputation brought the Constitution under his notice, he summarily locked them up on a charge of high treason, and required the only respectable member of the proposed Ministry to repudiate his complicity with the transaction. The delinquents were soon after released on bail, nor had they been at any time exposed to serious danger ; but some of them wrote indignant letters to a journal called the *Africa Times*, under various imaginary signatures. Lord Kimberley intimated that the acting Administrator had displayed an excess of zeal, and the Attorney-General, his superior officer, expressed an opinion that the Confederation on the whole deserved encouragement. There is much reason to trust the judgment of an experienced public officer who declared that the kings and chiefs would retire from the combination if they found that it diminished their authority. One proposal which the Colonial Office at once rejected as imposing a charge on the Imperial revenue had a practical look. It was recommended that the kings and chiefs should become Government officers at modest salaries of £50 a year for the kings and £25 a year for the chiefs. The plan seems to have deserved consideration ; but Ministers in the present day never propose to the House of Commons any expenditure for so irrelevant a purpose as the maintenance of English influence among barbarous tribes. The constitutional experiment has now been rudely interrupted by the Ashantee invasion, and the English Government will be compelled to assert its supremacy by proving its protective power. The Fantees are probably susceptible of some kind of military discipline, which may enable them under English officers to resist their hereditary enemies. The students who have learned to read and write imperfectly, and to mimic European phrases, will be relegated to their natural insignificance till the danger has passed over. Africa is not yet in a condition to be ruled by talk.—*Saturday Review.*

A CURIOUS case was lately brought before one of the French tribunals. Eighteen years ago a young man named Eripé was condemned in *contumaciam* to ten years' penal servitude for forgery and embezzlement committed in Paris. He had misappropriated some 4,000 f., but he voluntarily confessed his guilt a few days afterwards, making restitution at the same time of the sum which still remained in his hands. The manager of the office in which he was employed, who entertained an excellent opinion of him, was anxious to hush the matter up, but the police insisted upon his prosecution. Eripé avoided arrest, and enlisted in a cavalry regiment under the name of Lemaitre, a former school-fellow. He served for three years, and bore the best of characters, but, being offered a clerkship in the Aisne, he deserted. The real Lemaitre, was arrested on this charge, but he had no difficulty in proving his innocence, and Eripé was again condemned in *contumaciam* to ten years' hard labour for usurping a name which did not belong to him. He, in the meanwhile, had been gaining the esteem of his employer, at whose instance he contracted a marriage under the name of Lemaitre, by which he was still known. His wife died soon after their marriage, but her parents were so much attached to him that they bequeathed him some property, and obtained for him a more valuable appointment in a manufactory at Fismes. Here he made a second marriage, which also proved a happy one, and he seemed on the high road to fortune One day, while he was talking with the station-master on the platform, a train arrived, the engine-driver of which happened to be the real Lemaitre, who recognized Eripé and denounced him to the police. He was at once arrested, and it is needless to say that the matter created immense excitement in the district. He was arraigned upon the charge of forgery, but he did not attempt to deny his identity, and he very wisely based his defence on the ground that he had lived honestly since the commission of his first fault eighteen years ago, asserting what was the literal truth that he could not have discontinued the use of the name under which he had enlisted without betraying himself. He moreover begged the court to remember that in two years' time he would have been able to plead the statue of limitations, and his case was strengthened by the presence of his second wife and her family, who entreated the court to take a lenient view of his conduct. A petition was signed by more than 1,200 inhabitants of Fismes, who bore testimony to his excellent character, and the jury returned a verdict of acquittal, which was received with loud and unchecked applause.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1160 Sir Charles Napier, Dodgson—Edward Bates & Co.
1224 Wm. Woodbury, Heniman—[illegible]arnham & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

938 Louisa, Lever—S. A. and [illegible]erican Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1778 Flying Venus, Logan—Edw[illegible]rd Bates & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1436 British Sceptre, Tulloch—F[illegible]ey, Scott & Co.
1298 Dunedin, McLaren—Wallace & Co.
618 Gallilee, Allen—Volkart Bro[illegible]
600 Marie, Sarenga—Volkart Brothers.
1071 Royal Saxon, Williamson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1424 Woodburn, Hartnell—W. Nicol & Co.

STEAMERS.

FOR OVERLAND MAIL.

1542 Zambesi, Cates—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

957 Wimbledon, Watson—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR GENOA &c.,

806 India, Dodero—Volkart Brothers.

FOR COAST, CALCUTTA AND CHINA.

925 Chaldea, Lewis—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

803 Euphrates, Melville—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

1178 Atalanta, Mathew[illegible]ham & Co.
861 Caradoc, Garrick—[illegible]
1348 China, Perrins—E[illegible]
706 Koina, Profumo—[illegible]
690 Mula, Hanna—H[illegible]
1033 Massilia, Anderson—[illegible]
685 Punjab, Gavin—B[illegible]
1185 Travancore, Eastle[illegible]
475 Sir Battle Frere, H[illegible] Dadr.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR CALCUTTA.

816 Esmail, Jones—N. J. Ebram.

NOT FIXED.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda—H. A. Sucor Cadoo.
132 Estrella de Damao, Nacoda—H Thawor & Co.
380 Fez Rahanee, Pierre—H A. Esmail.
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.
310 Futteh Sultan, Nacoda—H. J. Noor Mahomed.
125 Keeraia Roodrin—Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan & Co.
111 Mahi, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan.
427 Persian Packet, Sachael—H. Mirza Shuffoe Miskey.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE

300 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
300 Hugh Rose, Campbell.
523 Kwangtung, Elton.
408 Sind (ordinary).

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